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# SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD

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A JOURNAL OF THE COMING CIVILIZATION

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## THE BEST CURE FOR DEMOCRACY— IS ALWAYS MORE DEMOCRACY

By Victor L. Berger.

The *Evening Wisconsin* says the following editorially:  
Here is a plank from the National Socialist platform, as published in Victor Berger's SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD:

The absolute freedom of press, speech and assembly, as guaranteed by the Constitution.  
A respectful reference to the Constitution of the United States in an official utterance of the Socialists is so unusual that it may be deemed worthy of special attention. But here are some of the other planks of the same National Socialist platform. They are taken from the section labeled "Political Demands."

The abolition of the Senate.  
The abolition of the veto power of the President.  
The abolition of the power vested by the Supreme Court of the United States to pass upon legislation enacted by Congress as to its constitutionality. National laws passed by Congress to be repealed or amended only by act of Congress or by a referendum of the whole people.  
Thus it appears that the respectful reference to the Constitution is not to be taken seriously—that the Socialist party is against the enforcement of the Constitution—against American institutions. This attitude of hostility to the Constitution is exhibited in another of the shorter planks of the National Socialist platform:

That the Constitution be amendable by majority vote.  
But this plank is a mere redundancy. What would be the need of going to the trouble of amending the Constitution if unconstitutional legislation by Congress could not be challenged and appealed from the legislative to the judicial branch of the government and declared null and void by the Supreme Court?

The Socialist platform is a wild, visionary, revolutionary farrago, unpatriotic to the core, at war with American traditions, principles and instincts—a political cry—quill.  
It will fail to command the support of a great many voters who in local elections have cast their ballots for the candidates of the Social-Democratic party.

At the time of its adoption no one considered the constitution of the United States anything but a miserable piece of patch-work—a stupid imitation of the English constitution—which had to be amended a dozen times before it could be adopted by the thirteen original states. It really satisfied nobody.

However, by and by it dawned upon the Southern slave barons that they could hide behind this constitution to defend black slavery. They were right about that, and it took a terrible war to patch up and amend once more what had been poor patch-work to begin with.

After the war the growing capitalist class, which for a while had been very much dissatisfied with the constitution, found out that, just because the constitution was antiquated and unsatisfactory, the capitalists could make the same use of it for their own ends as did the slave barons for theirs. So the constitution became a blessed and holy document once more. It was again, in the seventies and eighties, the fetish of every lawyer and every school teacher. Only it was then the Northern fetish. The fervor of the South had been rather chilled by the "niggers' amendments" as the result of the war.

However, the South has found a way to get around these amendments. And the unthinking of the North and the South unite in doing reverence to a poor make-shift which tried to combine the constitutional ideas of Montesquieu with the archaic conception of an executive with despotic powers, as borrowed by Hamilton from the English constitution.

But the intelligent men of all classes during the last 20 years have become convinced that our constitution must be changed. Not only the proletariat and the middle class demand this, but even the plutocrats admit it. Only men who, like Rip Van Winkle, have slumbered in a sleepy hollow on the corner of Michigan and Milwaukee streets, seem to know nothing about this necessity.

No doubt there were many leading men at the close of the American Revolution who were in favor of adopting the British constitution, as they understood it. Only, this being a republic, they were very much more afraid of the people, of the mob, than they would have been in a monarchy. They admitted that. Therefore they wanted a strong executive, "one that could dare to execute his powers"—as Hamilton stated it.

That is how we got our kind of a president for the United States. That is also the reason why we have the Senate—"to represent the wealthy and the better class of our land."  
And that is also the reason why we have the "additional check" by the courts.

Everybody was not satisfied with this.  
Thomas Jefferson, of course, was not.  
But even at a much later day Henry Clay compared our presidency to "an elective monarchy—the worst form of old governments."

And he was right, inasmuch as with the exception of the Czar of Russia, there is not a monarch in the world who has as much power as the President of the United States. He is not only the chief executive, but also a part of the law-making machine—and what part! He counts as much as two-thirds of the House of Representatives and the Senate combined. No wonder that even Daniel Webster once said, "The contest for ages has been to rescue liberty from the grasp of executive power. The President carries on the government; all the rest are only sub-contractors. A Briar rose sits in the center of our system, and with his hundred hands touches everything, moves everything, controls everything. I ask, is this republicanism? Is this a government of laws?"

And it is almost unnecessary to show what the United States Senate was from its beginning, and what it is now.

We all know that it was the stronghold of the slave barons, compelling the solution of the slavery question by force of arms. We all know that it is now the bulwark of the railroads and trusts.

The oil trust, the railway trust, the sugar trust, the steel trust, and every robber concern preying upon the common people, have their representatives in the Senate.

It was and is the home, not only of men like Calhoun and Hanna, who were at least statesmen in their way—but also the roost of common pirates like Clark of Montana, Burton of Kansas, Bailey of Texas, Aldrich of Rhode Island, the abiding place of filthy money sharks like Platt and Depew of New York and Guggenheim of Colorado.

Seats in the United States Senate were bought, and are bought, almost openly.

There is hardly an honest or decent man in the United States Senate, with the exception of Robert M. La Follette, and even he very often sacrifices his manhood to his ambition.

In fact, there are very few men in the United States Senate who would not have the time of their lives, in a revolution, "to show why they should not be hanged"—if I may be permitted to borrow and adapt the phrase of Camille Desmoulins.

The separation into two houses was accepted upon the precedent of the British Parliament, and on no real grounds whatever.

Of the original states, at the time of the adoption of the constitution, two had but one legislative chamber each, and the confederation of 1775 had no more. When the proposition was made to divide the Congress into two branches, three states, the great state of New York among them, recorded their votes against it, and the delegation of another, Maryland, was equally divided on the subject.

There seems, however, to have been very little discussion of the matter, which was quite overshadowed by the incomparable urgency of the only question—the relative power of the states and the general government—which really was discussed in the convention. The debates were in secret, and we have but brief notes of them.

It is a notable fact that while the founders of the American constitution were taking up this relic of feudalism and clothing it with

The newspapers have been making a good deal of the Socialist campaign for congress in the Eighth Ohio District, principally because there is a rumor that Lady Warwick, the Socialist countess of England, would leave her work for Socialism across the ocean and come into the district to make Socialist addresses. Just how much there is

formidable power, the English nation was already preparing the forces which were to reduce the House of Lords to the secondary position it now occupies. And, as everybody knows, there is now a strong tendency in England to abolish the "upper house" altogether.

However, even the Senate is not "in it" as an obstacle to progress and justice when compared with the position our judiciary occupies as an illegitimate part of our law-making body—and in telling the people what they may want and what they may not.

And this monstrous guardianship of the judiciary over the people, dictating to them what is law and what is not, is purely an American institution.

No other nation in the world has it. No other nation in the world would stand for it.

The British constitution, of which ours is otherwise a faithful copy, knows nothing like it. The germ of the disease was put into our constitution by the conservatives of the type of Alexander Hamilton and had the warm support of all the ex-Royalists—but the disease was developed by the shrewd manipulations of some supreme justices.

The Hamilton clique had created the Senate to take the place of the House of Lords. Yet it was still afraid of the common people. It wanted something in the place of the king. And, mind you, not the constitutional king of England either. They wanted the absolute king of the Fifteenth or Sixteenth centuries, and they got him. He is our American judge.

And this King Judge, and his retinue of lawyers is now the distinguishing mark between the American people and all others on earth.

And perhaps the most dangerous judge to the rights of the people is the federal judge. Federal judges are appointed by the President of the United States upon the recommendation of our prominent business men, that is, upon the recommendation of our railroad presidents and millionaire manufacturers.

The federal judge almost invariably is a corporation lawyer. He is appointed for life—and his very environment makes him part and parcel of the American plutocracy.

The federal judge looks down upon the state judiciary very much in the same way as the regular army looks down upon the militia. Every federal judge nowadays is an enemy of our democratic institutions and an adversary of the common people. Every federal judge becomes a regular fiend when he has to decide questions regarding the rights of the laboring class.

The federal judiciary of the United States is the last resort of the corporations, railroads and all kinds of plutocratic evil-doers in their straits. There they can get help and comfort from the legislators, whom they usually own, become frightened at the anger of the people. There they can get "injunctions" galore, or judge-made law to suit every occasion.

Now this constitution has never been changed except by bloody war.

It takes a two-thirds majority of Congress, and in addition thereto a majority of three-fourths of the legislatures of all the states, to change it. And that can never be gotten. As it stands now, the constitution can only be changed by revolutions and a sea of blood.

We Socialists want a constitution that can be amended by a majority vote of all the people. The American government is a democracy—at least it pretends to be one. The people ought to rule.

And every law passed by our representatives ought to hold good unless repealed by our law-givers, or rejected by a majority of the people.

Is this idea of majority rule—"a wild, visionary, revolutionary farrago, unpatriotic to the core, at war with American traditions, principles and instincts?"

However, the capitalists make the fatal mistake of their very existence when they trust to judges and senators to check the will of an enraged people.

An "upper house" which, during a revolutionary period, should resolutely oppose itself to the branch of the legislature more directly representing the excited state of popular feeling would be infallibly swept away. And consult any history as to what became of the kings and judges in either the English or the French revolutions.

It is the destiny of an "upper house" to become *inoperative* in the very case in which its effective operation would have the best chance of producing less harm than good. And as to the "judges," they simply cease to exist at the very first outbreak.

On the other hand, John Stuart Mill and other great thinkers point to the *conservation of the great masses* when organized and permitted to express their will.

And that is easily explained.

We cannot change by legislative act, or acts, the habits and the mode of thinking, produced by generations. The greatest force in existence in the cosmic world, as in the history of nations, is the force of *inertia*. This force, which holds the globe in its place, also prevents unnecessary revolutions.

If any counter-force is advisable, it should rather be in favor of motion than of a standstill.

All that is necessary to give expression to this terrific counter-revolutionary power of inertia would be to give the masses the widest chance to speak their will. Give the people the full referendum, and God knows progress will be slow enough. The *referendum is the most conservative political power in existence*, as the example of Switzerland proves, where it has been in use for years. And yet the referendum is infinitely stronger than all the senators and all the presidents in the world, because no democratic power is great enough to resist it.

It is said there must be in a federal government some institution, some authority, some body possessing the veto, in which the separate states, composing the confederation, are all equal. I confess this doctrine has to me no self-evidence. The state of Delaware is not equal in power or influence to the state of New York, and cannot be made so by giving an equal veto in the Senate. If a veto is necessary, let the people according to their number in all the states do the vetoing.

The other argument—the necessity of a counterpoise or counter-balance or check against bad legislation—looks a little better.

But if one considers it closer, as now practiced, it is even worse. Most good legislation is always opposed in the "upper house"—in the Senate—most of the bad legislation always originates there.

If a counter-balance is necessary, let the people be the counter-balance. Let every law stand, unless it is either repealed by the legislature or rejected by a referendum.

If there is any correction to be done in a democracy—then let democracy do it. If there is a corrective needed, let democracy provide for it.

Therefore the Socialist platform says: Abolish the Senate. Take the veto power away from the President. Abolish the power of the courts to make and unmake laws.

And for a good substitute and the best possible check upon any whimsical or hasty legislation, or even crookedness of the legislators, give us the *referendum and the right of recall*. The referendum—that means the vote of all the people—in any country, is stronger than all the senators, and presidents, and courts in the world.

The best cure for any evils arising from democracy is—*more democracy*.

Victor L. Berger.

to this report about the countess' intentions we do not know, as there is as yet no information on the subject from Socialist sources. The party chances in the Eighth District are, however, not altogether hopeless, for the district comprises part of the coal mining belt of the state. C. E. Wharton, of Kenton, the Socialist candidate, is a man of considerable means and has done much to assist the poor people in the district, and naturally is very popular. Congressman Cole, who lives in Findlay, is up for re-election, but he has considerable opposition in his own party. In fact, the revolt against Cole is said to have become so pronounced that the bosses fear a stampede and have appealed to Alice Roosevelt Longworth to come into the district and hypnotize the voters. It was to meet this move that the Socialist candidate hinted at a possible tour by the Countess of Warwick. The district is considered Republican, but, as the Democrats are ready for a campaign of unusual activity, it may develop into a three-cornered fight, with the result rather in doubt.

Bourke Cockran, one of the few capitalist lawyers with a past—ahem!—has broken out again against the Socialists. He seeks to tell the millions of toilers now in the chains of wage slavery that they better hug their chains, because Socialism means servitude. Also, if all men were obedient followers of Christ, he says, none would attempt to injure, or oppress, or defraud his neighbor, meaning that the only ills suffered by the people today are individual ills. Which is a lawyer-like effort to take the minds of men away from the fact that there can be good or bad social systems as well as good and bad men, and that no matter how well-meaning individuals may be a bad system will still be oppressive. And the capitalist system is a bad system and it is oppressive, and as long as it lasts the industrious class will live in anxiety and misery. No one can become economically secure by actually practicing the golden rule under it, which is a fact that Cockran is very willing to ignore.

Archibald Hadden, of the First Congregational Church, Muskegon, Mich., has a readable paper on Christianity and Socialism in the current issue of *Unity*. Among other things, he says: "The Christian must sympathize with some of the ideals of Socialism. The abolition of poverty and idleness, the transformation of drudgery into pleasurable activity, the equitable distribution of the burdens of life and society among its members, these are conditions we are all working and praying for." But he shows his rather superficial understanding of Socialism by referring to it as an "imperfectly tried experiment," whereas Christians converted to it must not expect too much of it, etc. An "untried experiment" is scarcely the term to apply to a movement based on industrial and social evolution, unless one wishes to recklessly call evolution itself an experiment.

And, much as Mr. Hadden shows his leaning toward Socialism, there are few Socialists but would criticize his idea that "before we can have an ideal social state we must have honest, brave, intelligent and reliable members of society."

Does man corrupt society or does society corrupt man? Students of economics have reason to take the latter view. At all events environment powerfully shapes the lives of all classes. And the fact that Christianity has been hard at work all these centuries working on the individual, and has not succeeded sufficiently to have the rescued units purify society as a whole, shows that environment has been a more potent force than persuasion.

The fact is, human nature is all right, and is only distorted when conditions do not permit it to be itself. Capitalism means "each for himself and the devil take the hindmost," and such a brutish struggle never can develop the best that lies in human nature.

Says the editor of *Unity*: "The foolish squabbles and expensive and wicked inactivity at Washington these days is a scandal and a crime. Both Republicans and Democrats are playing chess at the nation's expense. The Prohibition and Socialist parties have a contention that is definite and worthy of consideration. The other parties are like two men overboard quarreling to get possession of the same plank with which they hope to save their lives."

Except as they both stand for capitalism, the old parties are unworthy of any other name than that of the ins and outs, and it does not make much difference how they change places, they look alike under either condition.

## SOME EDITORIAL OBSERVATIONS.

By Frederic Heath.

This is a good time to disseminate Socialist literature. Don't miss your opportunities!

Reports from New Zealand are to the effect that the cause of Socialism is flourishing there "like a green bay tree."

Edwin Markham, the poet, read an original poem at the entertainment in New York called to raise additional funds for the new Socialist daily in that city.

The Hungarian Socialists of this country have affiliated with the Socialist party. National Secretary Barnes reports that with the accession of the Italian, Slavonic, Lettish and Hungarian organizations recently the S. P. membership roll has been increased by 15,000.

Chancellor Day of Syracuse University will be madder at the Socialists than ever now. Without suspecting anything the stadium of the university was rented to the Concordia Singing Society of Syracuse for July 2 to 5, and then it turned out that the state convention of the Socialists was really to have the use of the auditorium!

The newspaper funny men sometimes get more truth into a joke than they intend to. In a recent item one workman is quoted as saying that he never enjoys good health because when he is well he has to work. The working class certainly can hardly be said to enjoy their health, for, like the over-driven beast of burden, it is then that they are exploited the hardest.

Physicians in England who are Socialists propose to form a special fellowship by means of which they may present to non-Socialist physicians arguments for the socialization of medical education, state hygiene and the like, and to make physicians acquainted with the economic situation of workers and the reasons therefor. Out of it will doubtless come demands for actually healthful factory and living conditions for the wage earners.

Speaking of strikes, Bourke Cockran told a Catholic celebration that Christian democracy would end strikes by accomplishing the moral improvement of the men who were "capable of stooping to the perpetration of them." So strikers are outlaws, according to the great corporation lawyer! The Manufacturers' Association ought to have that libel on the organized workingmen printed in illuminated mottoes to be hung up on the walls of all our factories!

A British pottery firm has introduced this sentence into the agreement that all employees are forced to sign on entering its employ: "Instant dismissal if connected in any way with the Potters' Union." About a hundred years ago it was an imprisonable crime to belong to a trade union. In those days the master class had free rein in making the laws to suit their class interests. If the heads of this particular pottery firm had the power to make the laws today they would re-enact those old legal oppressions—without a doubt.

Congress has adjourned again, and it is now being spoken of as the do-nothing congress. That is, however, a rather misleading term. For a congress of capitalist politicians of both high and low degree that does nothing for the people does something for capitalist interests—and this was certainly so with the session of the Sixtieth Congress just concluded. It failed to institute postal savings banks. It failed to adopt a national child labor bill. It failed to pass an anti-injunction law. It failed to pass a law requiring the making public of campaign expenses. And so on. On the other hand, it did some things. It ap-

propriated over a billion of dollars. It passed a law making every able-bodied man between 18 and 45 years liable to military duty—but this was an unintentional step toward a citizen militia system. And it passed a new employers' liability law for the usurping Supreme Court to knock out at its sweet will.

The first news from the Prussian elections has been received. Big Social-Democratic gains are announced. A Berlin dispatch, dated June 3, says: "The most noteworthy result up to midnight is the election of five Socialists, four in Berlin and one in a Hanover district. This is the first time the Socialists ever elected a member of the diet."

Considering that the cable dispatches only recently falsified the French election returns so as to minimize the Socialist victories there, the Prussian returns are probably even better than reported.

During the past week two independent reports have reached this office, from people of undoubted veracity, of men having been seen in alleyways feeding out of garbage boxes. It was not a case of two different persons seeing one and the same man eating soiled food; but one case was reported from one side of the city and the other from another. It is a beautiful system we live under, such a beautiful one that in the eyes of some people it is a crime to even suggest that it ought to be changed. Yet a state of society where on the one hand we have people rolling in almost uncountable wealth, and on the other human beings forced to hunt for the means to satisfy their famished stomachs in refuse receptacles—such a system belongs in the list of things accounted infernal. We know of nothing more shocking, unless it be the fact related by Jack London in his "People of the Abyss," where the outcasts of East London regularly cluster round the garbage barrels of the hospitals and greedily devour the scraps and morsels scraped from the plates of the sick inmates. Poor people make a practice of receiving the food discarded by the convicts in a Western penitentiary, but there the food is at least put aside for them in some sort of decency. But food and refuse that has once mingled in a garbage box is actually filthy. And on this we now see American citizens forced to feed!

From a Milwaukee paper we take the following: "There being an entire absence of tenement house conditions in Milwaukee, the working classes are a sturdier, more energetic body than in many other cities of the country. Living in their own homes, often at the edge of the country districts, they live a cleaner, more healthful life than is possible in the crowded, often unsanitary quarters that are permitted elsewhere. Manufacturers say that this advantageous life is reflected in the greater industry of their employees and the larger, more satisfactory product of their plants."

The above is a very natural thing for a newspaper to print, and yet why should it be a matter of comment that the industrious class live in decent surroundings? The only reason that it is a novel situation is because under the capitalist system the builders of society are quite generally rewarded for their industry through the play of economic forces by the meanest, most degrading and debilitating sort of living. In the minds of a still quite large number of people, anything is good enough for a "workman" and his loved ones. A new social science is at work on these people, however, and they grow less day by day.

## WISCONSIN LITERATURE FUND.

If you haven't done it already there is still time for you to show your Socialist patriotism by helping to make the sowing of this especially fertile field possible. The fund still lingers below the \$200 mark. Help give it a boost. We promise results, and as a Socialist that is what you want. Remember that the first Socialist congressman is likely to come from Wisconsin! Send your help to E. H. Thomas, secretary Wisconsin State Executive Committee, 344 Sixth Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

Wisconsin Literature Fund.	
Previously reported.....	\$184.42
A. B. C. ....	.25
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To the State Executive Board Social-Democratic Party of Wisconsin:

Please place the enclosed sum (\$.....) to the credit of the Wisconsin Literature Fund, and oblige

.....







## A BIG ADVANCE HAS BEEN MADE!

### THE REAL SIGNIFICANCE OF THE CHICAGO CONVENTION.

American Socialism is Through With the Stage of Impossibilism. It Has Come Down to Earth and is Now Ready for Achievement.

By E. H. Thomas.

The Socialist National Convention this year did a wise act. It buried impossibilism—forever, let us hope. It took a decided stand for "immediate demands." It adopted a practical program which will better the condition of the workers now, without waiting for "complete Socialism."

The young Socialist just entering the movement feels so strongly the greatness of the task before him that he does not know where to begin. He sees so plainly the evil of the present system that the only thing he cares to do is to overthrow it at one blow. All constructive work he puts off "till the day after the revolution."

And what is true of the young individual Socialist on his first entrance into the party is equally true of the young Socialist party of any country on its first entrance into the political field.

For this reason in almost every country the Socialist party has been simply Utopian in its early infancy. In its first stage of development it has rejected all practical immediate work and given itself up to abstract theories.

But a party is a political organization. And politics mean action.

You may have abstract theories about astronomy or chemistry, about inhabitants of Mars or the atomic composition of molecules, although even there the discovery of some new scientific fact may upset your fine theorizing, as the discovery of the properties of radium has unsettled the atomic theory of the last century. But you cannot hold an abstract political theory. You might as well talk about noiseless tunes, or invisible colors.

Therefore a political party which only stands for an abstract idea becomes a simple nonentity. So

long as a party merely theorizes about a Utopia, which can only be realized in the distant future, and does nothing toward making its idea an accomplished fact, such a party is no political party at all.

Now, the avowed purpose of organizing a Socialist party is political action. If the Socialists intended only to propagate their ideas and not to enforce them, they would have formed clubs and circles instead of a political organization.

And thus in every European country the Socialist movement has undergone the same evolution through which the Socialist party of America is now passing. It has grown out of the Utopian stage of abstract theories and has passed into the active stage which is now so terrifying to the ruling classes of Germany, France, England and almost all the countries of Europe.

The early history of the Socialist movement in all these countries furnishes examples of just the same crude notions as those of which the American Socialists are now slowly ridding themselves.

Such was the process of development in England, for example. The "active menace of Socialism," about which Lord Roseberry has been talking so solemnly, and which is causing such consternation to English Conservatives and Liberals, is a new thing in Great Britain. It did not exist at all so long as British Socialists were merely doctrinaire. Nobody was afraid of them until they settled down to practical work. The Social-Democrats of England at one time held much the same notions as are now held by our American Impossibilists. "It will only need a compact minority," their organ once declared, "to take advantage of some opportune accident, that will assuredly occur, to overthrow the present system, and once for all lift the toilers from their present social degradation." There was nothing formidable in these dreamers who were childishly waiting for the "opportune accident" which never came, just as the Impossibilists of America are waiting for the "collapse of capitalism" when the trusts shall have expanded so far that they can expand no further! And this collapse was said to be due in 1904—and is now said to be due in 1912!

Meanwhile, the English Social-Democracy did not grow. While the Social-Democrats of other countries were making themselves felt in parliament and in the cities, Great Britain lagged behind. Early in the eighties, William Morris had expressed a hope for a "Socialist party which shall begin to act in our own time." It was not till Keir Hardie and his friends started a genuine working class party, with practical, definite aims, and a program for the present, that Socialism became a force in Great Britain. Then it leaped up with a bound and landed nineteen Socialists in Parliament!

We have only to read the earlier writings of the German Social-Democrats to see that the German movement has gone through somewhat the same process. Even Liebknecht was at first what we might call an Impossibilist. He declared that "Parliament is a swamp in which Socialist energies would be engulfed!" Yet at a later period Liebknecht well said: "We are not going to attain Socialism at one bound. The transition is going on all the time, and the important thing for us, in this explanation, is not to paint a picture of the future—which in any case would be useless labor—but to forecast a practical program for the intermediate period, to formulate and justify measures that shall be applicable at once, and that will serve as aids to the new Socialist birth."

And this is exactly the work which our Chicago convention has accomplished. Its action was in the very spirit of Liebknecht. We are following the evolution of all our comrades across the sea. The fact that all Socialist movements go through this same process of evolution in the same direction proves that it is the natural and the right direction.

The Socialist party of America has come of age. It has left its childish Utopias and assumed the responsibilities of mature life.

And we predict that from this time on it will become a real factor in America. Its days of blind groping are ended. It now steps forward with a decided plan and a consciousness of what it has to do. Great things are now before us!

E. H. Thomas.

### A French Criminal's Appeal.

When a defendant or criminal appeals against a verdict it is with the object of securing a revision of the sentence in his favor. Sometimes, however, the appellant discovers to his horror that he has only succeeded in bringing upon himself a heavier penalty. Such has been the case with Levy, the army meat contractor who was recently sentenced to a year's imprisonment and a fine of \$100 for supplying refuse to the French Army. The result of his appeal is that his fine has been doubled and his term of imprisonment increased by three months.

### The Dog's Tail.

A Chinaman who was kindly disposed had a dog. He loved dogs. One evening he cut off the tail of the dog and ate it for supper. It was a sweet little dog—so he gave it the bone for its supper.

A Caucasian who saw this said: "Providence in its infinite wisdom committed that tail to you—as a trust. You are pauperizing that dog. We would have inquired if the dog was a deserving dog and investigated as to whether he had other means of support, or relatives who would take care of him; if we found that he had none we would have tabulated his case and judiciously given him one joint of the bone per week."

The Chinaman asked: "Is that the Christianity?"

"Well, no, it is not exactly Christianity," said the Caucasian, "but an outgrowth of it, which we call 'Systematized Charity.'"

Said the Chinaman: "That is better than heathenism—it is cheaper."

—Bolton Hall.

### Paine's Old-Age Pension Plan.

The old-age pension scheme proposed by Prime Minister Asquith of England reminds Assemblyman George A. Voss of New York that a bill to pension the aged was introduced in the legislature at Albany by himself in 1907 and reintroduced this year. It ought to remind all who are interested in resolving the inequalities of man that an old-age pension plan was set forth more than one hundred and ten years ago by Thomas Paine.

Paine, in his piece entitled "Agrarian Justice," expressed the meaning contained in the title of Henry George's great work, "Progress and Poverty," when he said: "The most affluent and the most miserable of the human race are to be found in the countries that are called civilized."

Paine saw that the running mark of progress was poverty. He held, as did George, that the earth is "the common property of the human race"; that "it is the value of the improvement only, and not the earth itself, that is individual property," and that every proprietor of cultivated land therefore owes the community what, for the want of a better name, he called "groundrent."

He argued: "Man did not make the earth, and though he had a natural right to occupy it, he had no right to locate his property in perpetuity any part of it." Paine did not propose confiscation, as the system which robbed landless men of their natural inheritance was not the invention of the present possessors, who, he appears to have assumed, came by their property honestly. He favored what is now known as an inheritance tax to be collected "at the moment that property is passing by the death of one person to the possession of another. In this case, the bequeather gives nothing; the receiver pays nothing." This was his plan:

"To create a national fund, out of which there shall be paid to every person, when arrived at the age of twenty-one years, the sum of fifteen pounds sterling, as a compensation in part for the loss of his or her natural inheritance, by the introduction of the system of landed property."

"And also, the sum of ten pounds per annum, during life, to every person now living, at the age of fifty years, and to all others as they shall arrive at that age."

Paine placed the age of disability at fifty, as against Asquith's seventy, which shows an improvement in the conditions of life in England since Paine's time, for we are allowed to infer that a man of fifty was then no better qualified to support himself than a man of seventy is now. This would apply to the working class. The leisure, literary and professional classes have been long-lived in all ages. Paine was sixty when he wrote "Agrarian Justice."—Truth Seeker.

### LABOR UNIONS AND POLITICAL PARTIES.

By August Bebel, the great Socialist leader of German Reichstag.

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Urge your union to order 50 copies. Social-Democratic Herald, 344 Sixth Street, Milwaukee.

## MORE LIGHT ON ASYLUM PRACTICES

### WHAT AN EX-INMATE SAW PERSONALLY.

Asks that Wisconsin Institutions be Subject to Unannounced Visits and More Inspecting and Less Banqueting for the Boards of Control.

II.

I would advise people who have friends in asylums to demand the privilege of seeing them in the wards or places they are kept in, so they will know what is done with them, not in the parlor after they are fixed up for callers. See them as they are. There should be a law allowing a friend to see a patient any moment, without notice or delay, at any time, night or day, so that there will be no time to give the attendants a chance to fix up with clean clothes, and good hard threats as to what they would do with them if they told how they got those black eyes, or bruised faces, or lame legs, etc. If such a law was a rule the attendants and authorities would all have to keep on decent behavior for fear of detection. Besides this there should be a law providing a penalty of six months to one year in state prison for any attendant, male or female, proved to have cruelly used any patient, and the law should be enforced. I found that in even the worst wards kindness would gain the points desired in nearly every case, and firmness without cruelty would win the other cases. If the state board of control would do as Drs. Billings or Hirsch have done elsewhere, that is, make surprise visits, they would be more surprised than the superintendent at the conditions they would find.

I know how it is, for the orders always go out: "Now, boys, clean up, fix up the patients, have everything in order, the board of control is coming in a few days." Then the board of control comes, walks through the wards, smiles and nods and lands in the dining room, where there is spread a fine lay-out at the expense of the state. They are feasted and treated, and go home, after a dance perhaps, AND WHAT DO THEY KNOW OF THE REAL CONDITIONS THERE?

Absolutely nothing at all. Even the fruits and cakes sent in by loving friends for the unfortunate are usually a feast for the attendants of that ward. "Come on, boys, here is a dandy lay-out." And the poor patient knows that if he makes a kick he will get a blow in the face for his answer. I can refer you to one man who has relatives in Madison, who sent fruits and cakes to his relative, and I was invited to help eat the stuff. I refused and reported it. Well, the ward man was right. I was disciplined. They tried to discharge me. But I told them I was there under civil service rules, and could not be discharged as long as I did my duty. G— said: "Civil service rules be damned! I run this place." I referred it to the civil service commission, and they admitted that they had no power in such measures.

It is high time for the people to look into the charitable institutions of the state. It is a shame when the state of Wisconsin can spend millions on a new capitol and yet require hiring of attendants in institutions at such salaries that they are sure to get many grossly unfit people. It is high time that a real investigation be made, not a pretended one, but the real thing.

### Shameful Neglect.

I have seen men lay in their excreta all night, while the night ward attendant was in the next room with the girls. Helpless bed patients have gone many nights without a drink of water.

I have seen men who had not had a call of nature beg for a dose of salts, but with no avail until I procured it for them at my own expense. All they get was promises by the doctors.

I have seen men hardly able to stand on their feet shoved headlong on to the floor, their breath knocked out of them. Mind you, this was in the sick room, the infirmary, where the disabled are taken.

I have seen repeatedly a man who had served his time in prison for a crime that need not be named, but who was now a high asylum official and the practical head of the infirmary, who could not even take a temperature when I was there. I have seen that man take sick men, emaciated wretches with no vitality to withstand a shock, and because of the hatred that he had for them compel them to strip and get into the shower bath. In one case he turned the water on the man so hot that he yelled and groaned with pain and attempted to get out. But the official braved him back, saying: "G— d— you! I will fix you." I remonstrated with him on one occasion, but he gave me to understand that he was running that infirmary. On that occasion he then turned on the ice water, and after the man nearly fell out, he let him go, the man shivering as with the ague, and blue around the mouth, looked more dead than

alive, and was compelled to go to bed for two days with a promise of worse if he complained. This particular man was in the infirmary because he was considered unaccountable and in need of care. But just because he did not act entirely sane, and as this official wanted him to at a moment's notice, he had it in for him. After a few remonstrances of this sort, I finally told him I did not see how he could abuse men like that. To which he replied: "They are not men, damn them, they are no better than beasts. And if you stay here a year you will treat them as I do."

I refused to handle them as he said they should be handled, and I never failed to secure their obedience to anything I asked.

He soon had it in for me, and planned to get at me by deliberately going and unfastening a window lock, which let a patient out, and then laid it to me, but it did not wash! He finally gave me leave of absence for one afternoon. Then they tried to fix it up for an excuse to fire me. As I had said that such devilish work as I saw going on there ought to be reported to the board of control, others had it in for me too.

While I had some faith then in the board of control, feeling that it desired the welfare of the patients, I have since concluded that they are simply there by political preference to serve as figure-heads and draw their salaries. They are expected also to show an economical term, at the expense of the patients, by hiring trashy help at miserable wages—to make a record of cheapness at the expense of the suffering of human beings.

### More Horrors.

I also had some experience in the receiving ward. That was more horrible yet. Men were allowed to sit in the alcove, in fact compelled to sit there, hours and hours in an atmosphere so foul that were it in a neighbor's back yard the health officer would be called to make a report. Men sitting there in their dirt—not allowed to even stand on their feet or an attendant would knock them down or choke them, no change, simply sit there day after day, not allowed to speak to each other, nor an attendant. No exercise except a walk to sit on the lawn not thirty rods away, where they would again sit in monotony, not even allowed to occasionally stand up. If they insisted on speaking they would be choked until their tongues stood out.

Now, were any man to treat a horse like this, he would have a stiffened-up, hide-bound, sick horse in a short time for lack of exercise. The society for cruelty to animals would soon interfere. Yet there are human beings under the care of men who call themselves doctors, who are compelled to live in violation of every rule of hygiene or common animal sense.

Shut up any sane man as these men are compelled to sit in their filth, breathe such foul air, no sunshine, or ventilation in their rooms, not allowed to speak or be spoken to, not even by an attendant or visitor, but absolutely no exercise, and your sane man would be as crazy as any man there in six months or less.

Doctors such as these are fit for state prison, for if they know anything at all they know the value of air, sunshine and exercise, and they willfully deprive these bodily and mentally sick people of that which man must have. To have used them like brutes, yes, were these men hogs, with some money value, no doubt the management would see to it that they were given that which nature demands. For they do that to the hogs, horses and fowls at the farm.

### Abominable Methods.

Now I will not go very fully into details as to the horrible and uncalled for initiation ceremony of the receiving ward. It is too inhuman to relate—the unfeeling abuse, the tantalizing methods the attendants use to provoke a new patient

(Continued on page 4.)

## The Origin of the Family, Private Property and the State

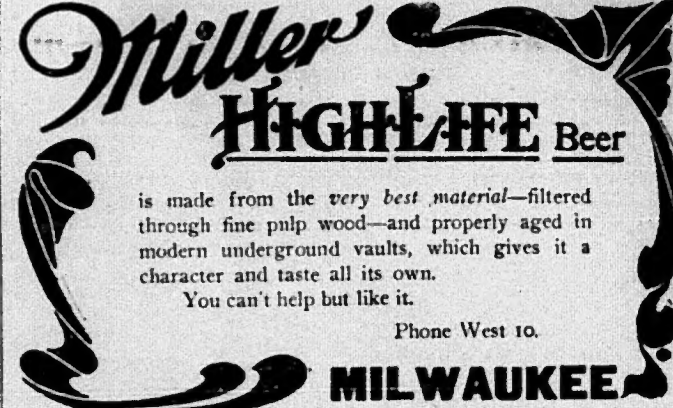
By FREDERICK ENGELS. Translated by Ernest Untermann. Price 50c, postpaid.

This little volume is of invaluable importance and should be in the library of every intelligent person. We quote: "Monogamy arose through the concentration of considerable wealth in one hand—a man's hand—and from the endeavor to bequeath this wealth to the children of this man to the exclusion of all others. This necessitated monogamy on the woman's part, not on the man's part. Hence this monogamy of woman in no way hindered open or secret polygamy of men. Now, the impending social revolution will reduce this whole case of inheritance to a minimum by changing at least the overwhelming part of permanent and inheritable wealth—the means of production—into social property. Since monogamy was caused by economic conditions, it will disappear when these causes are abolished."

"One might reply, not without reason: Not only will it disappear, but it will rather be perfectly realized. For, with the transformation of the means of production into collective property, wage-labor will also disappear, and with it the proletarian and the necessity for a certain statistically ascertained number of women to surrender for money. Prostitution disappears and monogamy, instead of being out of existence, at last becomes a reality—for men also."—Page 91.

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Recent HERALD editors: A. S. Anderson, Devil's Lake, N. Dak.; J. S. Lampman, Fargo, N. Dak.; J. Harrison, Spokane, Wash.; A. Grethen, Minneapolis, Minn.; E. D. Northrup, Ellentonville, N. Y.

There has been a disposition on the part of some Milwaukee ministers to try to help the city in its efforts to free itself from the clutches of graft. No one was more disturbed by this than Mayor Rose, and he made a spiteful attack on the ministers in his inaugural address. He said the preachers were going out of their way to meddle in politics. In a sermon last Sunday in one of the wealthiest churches of the city, the Rev. Wm. Austin Smith took the mayor's plaint for a text and said some things well worth repeating in these columns. Said he:

"The commandment 'Thou Shalt Not Steal' falls with resonant beauty on the ear of the worshiper as the deacon reads from the chancel. But when the minister, following the example of the Hebrew prophets of old, steps before the grafter, the trickster in business, and says, 'Thou art the man,' then the pulpit has deserted the sphere of simple gospel and has begun to meddle in politics, we hear."

"There was a time when we clergy felt that we had discharged our duty and fulfilled the law of charity when we took offerings to relieve distress and the man in the pew felt he had discharged his duty under the law of charity when he gave alms. That today is an exploded fallacy. Almsgiving is an infinitesimal part of Christian charity."

"What real good, for example, can be accomplished by offerings in this congregation to relieve tuberculosis of the tenement houses and the milk business and factory conditions furnish a hundred cases of tuberculosis for every one helpless victim we relieve with charity milk and tents and fresh air. The clergyman's work is not finished when he soothes the dying. He is also interested in the laws of health. Hence, when the clergyman discovers that a considerable percentage of the little children who have worked in factories die of tuberculosis, he stops taking up collections, some of which may come from factory profits. He takes a hand in factory legislation. So if Christianity is really going to help this earth by its law of charity, the

alms business must sink into an insignificant place and Christian legislation receive its due emphasis.

"But just as soon as the minister becomes interested in scientific charity he finds the trail of the serpent graft everywhere he walks. What a farce this business of charity of the churches becomes when civic and industrial selfishness and ignorance can manufacture more vice and disease in a year than the churches can abolish with charity in a century."

"So the minister is interested in charity by virtue of his Christian calling. He hates the grafter with a hatred born of bitter experience of how deep the taint runs in civil life, how far-reaching is its deadly poison. He has met its influence in hospitals and almshouses, in tenement district and committee rooms. He grows to distrust certain business organizations because he has to his sorrow seen them throw ethics to the wind when profits were concerned."

"Perhaps no one in the pews appreciates how keenly the clergy are feeling the criticism that the church has ceased to assume the ethical leadership of the people—that its teaching no longer goes the public conscience. With shame, we are forced to confess that much of the criticism is just. It has been the old case of paying tithes of mint and annis and cummin and omitting the weightier matters of the law—judgment, mercy and faith."

"The clergy have watched a generation of Christians vote just as if Christianity and politics were not correlated. They have seen men who give generously to charity conduct their business and oppose reform after the manner of men who had never heard of the kingdom of God."

"Is it strange that the heart gets heavy with misgivings? Perhaps when every young clergyman dedicated his life to the service of God and his heart thrilled with glowing expectation as he thought of the splendid opportunities for good, there was one prayer above all others he uttered to his Master—the prayer that his lips might never be bribed to silence when he ought to speak, or his conscience and his judgment clouded by the power or the flattery of the wrongdoer."

"When wrong things, because good men do them, look right to

the minister—when true Christian-like things seem impossible for men—then the prophet has died in the heart of the priest, and he is a castaway in the kingdom of God. In the conflict between the kingdom of Mammon and the kingdom of God the church has only one master to blame."

## Party News

The state convention of Vermont will be held in Wheelock's Hall, Barre, Saturday, June 6.

The state convention of Arkansas will be held at Little Rock, June 1, 2 and 3.

Charters have been granted by the national office to locals in unorganized states as follows: New Helena, Neb., 7 members; Tucumcari, N. M.; 5 members; San Jon, N. M., 5 members; Moore, N. M., 6 members.

The statutory convention of the Socialist party of South Dakota, as required by the state primary law, will be held at Deadwood on July 14. The regular party convention for organization purposes and the transaction of internal affairs was held April 7 at Pierre.

Encouraging reports are being received from all parts of the country, containing bright prospects for the impending campaign, and cheering words are being received from the national convention delegates upon their arrival home.

By a recent referendum, Alfred M. Henry, Barre, Vt., was elected state secretary.

The sub-committee of the national executive committee, appointed to confer with the party's candidates, met at national headquarters Wednesday evening, May 27, and informally discussed the plan of campaign. The consensus of opinion provides for the starting out of the candidates about Aug. 30, and their continuous service afield until election day. As equitably as may be the dates assigned will be divided among the several states, the state committees to decide upon the location of the meetings within their territory. The terms to be a minimum of twenty-five dollars and half of the net proceeds of meeting. Aside from the uniform subscription list provided for by the national committee and the convention, other means of raising campaign funds were considered. All of which will be reviewed by the next meeting of the national executive committee.

The state convention of Wisconsin will be held in Milwaukee, Saturday, June 13. The basis of representation will be one delegate for every branch of the Social-Democratic party, and one additional delegate for every 100 Social-Democratic votes (or major fraction thereof) cast in the respective county of the branch; in counties containing more than one branch these delegates to be divided according to branches, wards and townships.

## SOCIALISTS IN ACTION

Milwaukee, Last Monday marked the beginning of unlimited Roseism in the Milwaukee city council, all pretense was thrown to the winds, and Milwaukee, when it read the daily papers next morning, woke up to the fact that the municipal tragedy announced by the counting of the votes last April had begun in earnest.

By the election Rose, the Democratic and corporation mayor, was given a council overwhelmingly Democratic to back him up in anything he might undertake. It gave him a free hand. He is now using it.

Sometime ago the city decided, through the old board of aldermen, to install an aldermanic reference library—a good thing when under decent auspices, but a bad thing and a squander of money when controlled by corporation interests. The council was to choose a librarian subject to civil service.

On Monday Rose cracked the whip and the ordinance was amended so that he could appoint the librarian and no civil service examination be required. "To hell with civil service!" said Rose when approached by a reporter. Next day he gave it out that a Rose shouter named Willis—who, it was learned, had failed to pass the civil service examination that had been taken just before Rose ordered the ordinance changed—would be appointed to the position. So a very good thing when under proper auspices has been converted in a high-handed way into a low political debt and to help build up the new Rose machine.

The meeting also marked the blossoming of Ald. Alper (Dem.) as a gangster, and will tend to stir up comment on his past, which had been magnanimously kept back on the supposition that he had turned a new leaf. Besides his work in the librarian matter, he introduced a Rose measure providing for a city supply clerk—another scheme to fit a heel with an official graft, as under the law the board of public

works has charge of the buying supplies, and the proposed official's duties would be merely to watch the market and see that the supplies are bought at the best advantage—ahem! It means simply the building up of a new scandal department.

Ald. Melms (S.-D.) introduced a resolution calling for an investigation of the concrete work being done on the new Auditorium, charges having been made that the work is not up to specifications, and that it will mean a weakened structure.

**County Board.**  
At the county board meeting Tuesday Supervisor Jeske (S.-D.) moved to indefinitely postpone a resolution to fit up a court room for the new circuit judge in the courthouse, holding that it would be cheaper to rent the proposed quarters in the Masonic building at \$7,000 for three years, and also pointing out the unsanitary condition of the courthouse. His motion was carried.

Supervisor Sheehan (S.-D.) presented a resolution at the previous meeting to ask the circuit judges to demand of their stenographers that they attend to court work instead of putting on substitutes in order to make extra money on the outside. This was passed on Tuesday. A resolution for an investigation into the expense to the county of transcripts of records made by court reporters was also introduced by Supervisor Sheehan.

On the claim that no majority vote had been cast in the recent election in the board, Supervisor Jeske declared that there had not been a legal election of a vice-chairman, and that he would present a resolution providing for an election at the next meeting.

Supervisor Mensing (S.-D.) introduced a resolution to establish county traveling libraries and appropriate \$500 for the same. The resolution was referred to a committee.

## Dates for National Organizers.

James H. Brower, South Dakota, under direction of the state committee.

George Boomer, June 7, New Haven, Conn.; 8, Trenton, N. J.; 9, Reading, Pa.; 10, Pittsburgh; 13, 14, Toledo, O.; 15, South Bend, Ind.

E. E. Carr, June 8, Reading, Pa.; 9, Altoona; 10, Pittsburg; 11, Columbus, O.; 12, Dayton.

Stanley J. Clark, Arkansas, under direction of the state committee.

John Collins, June 7, Ashtabula, O.; 8, Connaught, 9, Ashtabula; 10, Painesville; 11, Toledo; 12, Lima; 13, Van Wert.

Howard H. Caldwell, June 7, Defiance, O.; 8, 9, Angola, Ind.; 10, 11, Lehigh; 12, 13, Warsaw.

Asa Warren Drew, June 7, Burlington, Vt.; 8, 9, Rutland; 10, 11, St. Albans; 12, 13, Shelton.

J. L. Fitts, June 7, 8, Morehead, Ky.; 9, 10, Ashland; 11, 12, Williamson, W. Va.; 13, 14, Bluefield.

Gertrude B. Hunt, June 8, Huntington, Ind.; 9, Peru; 10, Wabash; 11, Delphi; 13, Gilman.

Geo. R. Kirkpatrick, June 7, Greenfield, Mass.; 8, New Bedford; 9, So. Braintree; 10, 11, Boston; 12, Salem; 13, Haverhill.

R. A. Maynard, June 7, Canton, Ill.; 8, Quincy; 9, Caseyville; 10, O'Fallon; 11, Staunton; 12, Springfield; 13, Decatur.

G. C. Porter, Nebraska at large. Clarence H. Taylor, June 7, Petersburg, Va.; 8, 9, Ashland; 10, 11, Charlottesville; 12, 13, Basic City.

M. W. Wilkins, Pennsylvania, under the direction of the state committee.

James Williams, June 7, Tarentum, Pa.; 8, 9, Sharpsburg; 10, Beaver Falls.

Dan A. White, June 6, Jersey City, N. J.; 7, Newark; 8, Dover; 10, Camden.

J. Mahlon Barnes, Nat. Sec. 180 Washington St., Chicago.

The gradual rise of the cities of Christendom is one of the most interesting and significant things in written history. Socialists should keep up to date. Send for a copy of "Socialism and the City," by Winfield R. Gaylord, this office. Twenty-five for a dollar.

## The Danger of Socialism.

The Rev. John S. Robertson, of Cummock, brother of the Right Hon. Viscount Lochee, of Gowrie, has published three pamphlets on "The Danger of Socialism," "The Fallacies of Socialism," and "How to Destroy Socialism." Councillor James Neil, of Cummock, England, has condensed the three pamphlets as follows:

The Socialist crew's grown alarming of late, Demanding that all should belong to the state.

In slum, at street corner, they're found on the job, Perverting the minds of the gullible mob.

The land and the railways they'd nationalize, Kill freedom of contract, destroy enterprise.

All profit and interest they'd level down flat—What Christian nation would tolerate that?

They'd lessen our labor to eight hours a day, And follow it up with an increase of pay;

They'd pension the aged, the lazy, the tired, In all things they'd do as the people desired.

This rabble, so vile, with infinite cheek, Bandy words with the good man so mild and so meek.

They tell him to follow his gospel so pure, And sell all he has and give to the poor.

If he's slapped on one cheek, turn quietly the other, And think of the smiter as still his dear brother;

If one sneaks his best coat, give him also his cloak, Nor think for a moment of law and the dock.

But who can live up to Judea's queer ways? Moral precepts like these wouldn't do nowadays;

Though One taught 'twas wrong to hold wealth in great store, His disciples delight to hold more and more.

They are fools who demand that the system be changed; For the "good" and the "great" it has all been arranged;

If the workers don't choose to be servile and civil, There's only one way—they may go to the devil.

J. Neil in London Labor Leader.

The break-down of the attempt to found a dual national trade union movement makes the present just the time to educate workingmen on the true relations of Socialism to the unions. Rebel's pamphlet on "Trade Unionism" is just the thing to use. 6 cents a copy. Get twenty-five for \$1 and get them where they will do the most good. Don't delay. Address this office.

(Continued from page 2.)

to show fight at the indignity he is subjected to. When he shows there is some use in him, if he is judged insane by some group of country doctors, who, like some of the big alienists, will swear on either side for money, when he shows fight, that is a signal for a "come on, boys, we will break him in." And the bunch of burly attendants all jump on him and kick, pound and nearly kill him or her—for it is just as bad in the women's wards.

So it goes day after day. The degenerates called attendants, with the management's consent, are built that way. And, comrades like they are, it is just their element to fight those who are in their power and helpless to defend themselves.

**Baiting the Inmates!**  
I have seen a fight stirred up when all was quiet and peaceful. One of the attendants would suggest that it was awful dull. "Can't we have a row?" The head of the ward would answer: "Well, I do not know, how about Jimmie Stevens over there? Wake him up a bit." Then the attendant goes over, slaps the man in the face, pulls his hair, asks him what he has to say, slaps him again—and Jimmie protests and says, "Go away from me! Why do you abuse me? I was not disturbing any one." To this the attendant says, "Sauce me, will you?" And hits him in the face. Then Jimmie makes a break at him and that is the signal for three other attendants to jump in and pound and kick him in the stomach until the man lies in pain on the floor, and has to be helped to his room. The attendant saying, "We will show you how to attack us."

**A Cowardly Assault.**  
I could go into details of many such rows. I saw the superintendent of the ward knock an old, infirm man of nearly 80 years of age—not insane, but a nervous case, a fine old gentleman of this city of Madison. He was a respectable man, of respectable family. Harmless and helpless because he could not walk as fast as some younger, stronger man, I saw the head of the ward, with his fist, head first down several iron steps, where the old man lay until I picked him up. Then I assisted him to a seat, where I examined him and found his leg and side bruised and skinned. Had he gone three inches more, he would have been killed by striking his head on a door sill. In that case the report would have gone out to his folks that he fell down or that he had a fit. I repeat that if it were known how many were killed by abuse and reported as died of having a fit, it would astonish those who think their friends are in a place to be cared for by medical attendants, etc. There is no medicine given to speak of, except dope. I was attendant in the infirmary long enough to know this.

Well, when this old man had been knocked down, and after he could speak, the head man of the ward told him that if he would report it to any one he would kill him next time. I informed him that I would report it inside of twenty minutes, as I did. He told me confidentially that I better not tell G— about it, for it was a rule of the institution to discharge the one who told. Besides, all the boys would be down on you if you told on them. And he referred me to several whom he said had been fired for that reason. I referred him to the agreement I had signed when I took the position; viz., "that I would not abuse or allow any other attendant to abuse any patient without reporting it to the superintendent, any more than I would if they were my parents, or family, etc." He laughed as much as to say: "Well, you are a fresh one." He then said: "You will find out when you are here as long as I

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am that that is a bluff. That is to show the public and the friends of patients and not to be a guide to us at all. You will find if you peach on me that you will get your time." Mr. —, the old man who was so injured, begged me not to tell, saying "he will kill me next time, etc." But I told, and insisted that if something was not done I would report the case to the man's people and friends at Madison. In fact I did so, and they found it as I had told them. And when forced to, the superintendent made amends to keep them quiet and placed the old man where he should have been before, in a decent ward, but Mr. — could have remained there until he rotted had I not interfered.

This shows how little the superintendent sees of what goes on. Madison, Wis., Ex-Attendant.



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# Federated Trades Council of Milwaukee

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## OFFICERS:

Corresponding Secretary—JOHN REICHERT, 318 State St.  
Recording Secretary—FREDERICK HEATH, 34 Sixth St.  
Treasurer—HENRY BOFFE, 215 Chambers St.  
Business Agent—MICHAEL WEISSELMAN, 1577 Louis Ave.

Business Agent—FRANK J. WEBER, 318 State St.

EXECUTIVE BOARD—John J. Handley, Charles E. Jeske, William Coleman, Victor L. Berger, William Schwab, Frank E. Neumann, William Griebing.

LABEL SECTION: Meets 2d and 4th Thursday evenings, at 318 State St. Frank J. Victoria, Sec. St. Charles Hotel Barber Shop, Secretary; Frank E. Neumann, 141 9th St., Chairman.  
BUILDING TRADES SECTION: Meets 2d and 4th Thursday at 318 State St. Henry Rumpel, Fin. Sec.; Fred Heiser, 218 State St., Sec. and Cor. Sec.; James Daly, Chairman.

THE COURTS have declared that we may not boycott our enemies—though they are at liberty to blacklist and refuse us the right of working for the bread which our families must daily have. We still have a few rights, one of which is refusing goods not bearing THE UNION LABEL.

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## Federated Trades Council.

Regular meeting, June 3, 1908.—Bro. Walter S. Fisher in the chair. Bro. Jos. Sultair, vice-chairman.

All officers present. Minutes read and approved.

New delegates seated from Steam Fitters No. 18, Retail Clerks No. 1, 173, Longshoremen No. 18, Typographical No. 23.

The Label Section reported on its work. Report filed.

The Building Trades Section reported the selection of Bro. R. Saecker for chairman to serve out an unexpired term. Report filed.

Executive Board Report: The board recommended that a delegate be elected to the meeting of the State Federation of Labor at Fond du Lac. Concurred in. The board recommended that the secretary send copies of the official papers of the council, the SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD and Vorwärts to Frank J. Morrison. Concurred in.

The board reported that the committee to inspect Miss Fellow's school asked further time. Letter from Retail Market Men's Association placed on file. Letters from Building Trades Dept. of the A. F. of L. was referred to Building Trades Section and secretary was instructed to write for copy of constitution. The board recommended that Bro. Weber be sent to Granville Center to address a farmers' meeting, arranged for under the auspices of American Society of Equity. Report concurred in.

Nominations declared in order for delegate to State Federation convention. Bros. Fisher, Basenberger, Neumann and Jeske were nominated. Moved that second highest man serve as alternate. Carried.

Bro. Griebing reported for the Labor Day committee and read the contract that had been drawn with Pabst Park. Moved to accept report. Carried.

Bro. Weber reported on the Stumpf & Langhoff matter. Reported that the firm was operating

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## Organized Labor

small stores under other names. Committee continued. Bro. Weber reported for the committee appointed to look for new headquarters and stated a proposition in regard to the present location, 318 State Street.

Moved that the Federated Trades Council rent the building at 318 State Street and run the saloon. Amendment made that the building be rented and the saloon be sublet under proper precautions.

Moved to lay entire matter over to next meeting. Lost, 49 to 68. Moved to lay entire matter on table. Carried. On motion committee was discharged.

Tellers reported as follows: Basenberger 68, Jeske 41, Neumann 20. Bro. Basenberger was declared elected delegate to State Federation convention, and Bro. Jeske alternate.

**A Censure of Rose!**  
The following resolution was presented by Bro. Richter of the Brewery Workmen:

WHEREAS, David S. Rose, mayor of the city of Milwaukee—a man who has sworn to obey the laws of this state—has seen fit to use the expression "To hell with the civil service law" in connection with the appointment of a librarian for the common council, and

WHEREAS, The civil service law, if properly enforced, is a guaranty of a certain efficiency, and forms a barrier against the spoils system and against graft; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That we hereby condemn the methods of David S. Rose as an anarchy and conducive to graft and inefficiency in the service, and furthermore, be it

RESOLVED, That we condemn his manner of expression as ungentlemanly, blasphemous and smacking of the "red light district," and not in keeping with the dignity of the office of mayor of the city of Milwaukee.

On motion, resolution was adopted.

**Beggs Handed One!**  
The following resolution was presented by Bro. Coleman of the Painters:

WHEREAS, John I. Beggs, president of the Milwaukee Electric Railway and Light Co., has used the expression "To hell with the Social-Democrats" when Alderman Strehlow asked for better street car service for the north-west side of the city, and

WHEREAS, The Social-Democratic party is the political expression of the working class and is fighting our battles on the political field, and

WHEREAS, John I. Beggs, once upon a time an honest sausage maker, has now become one of the most unscrupulous exploiters and labor skinner in the country; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That we hereby express our confidence and our thanks to Bro. August Strehlow, the alderman of the Twentieth Ward, and at the same time our deepest contempt for John I. Beggs, the former sausage maker, now wholesale exploiter and labor skinner.

Receipts for evening \$12.93, disbursements \$92.78. Frederic Heath, Rec. Sec.

**Our Public School Management and the Taxpayers.**  
It would be a very wise policy if some of our parents and taxpayers would look more into the work of our public schools and their management.

Our school superintendent, Mr. Carroll G. Pearce, wants something new again—the question for new books seems to excite his mental capacity.

One must remember that very few "new" things are really practical, especially if our new school books are to be on the "Merry Widow" style; which they seem to be. It is true that Eggleston's history is a poor book, but the former Barnes' history was much better and more practical. Metcalf's grammar is also a very poor conglomeration of everything, and still nothing. It is an "empty" book full of print showing only a labyrinth of confusion, not fit for the tender brain of our children. These books and others were tolerated for years by Mr. Pearce, until it dawned upon his fine and brainy qualifications that some of them were too difficult or too poorly arranged, etc.

If his opinion is thus, then we, as taxpayers, are absolutely entitled to expect that for a \$6,000 salary his brain ought to have worked sooner.

Many fine old books have been supplanted by new ones, but "very few" were better, and most are poorer, less practical and very illogical. Many books contain too much rubbish which is not worth knowing, and their study will only result in a waste of physical and mental energy for the pupils as well as the teacher.

Why does our school board continually order new books, etc., and create new expenses for the parents? Why was the salary of Mr. Pearce raised to \$6,000, which is more than the mayor of Milwaukee and the governor of Wisconsin are getting? These are only undesirable acts or costly experiments of our school board, for which the taxpayer has to furnish the money.

Is our \$6,000 school superintendent

ent worth his salary? The answer would be an emphatic no!

It is not smooth talking that makes the man; it is not politics and diplomacy we need in our public school affairs. We want practical knowledge of facts, and nothing but facts and truth in an unveiled simplicity which can readily be understood by our children and the public at large.

The head of such a school system must be a man of brain who can answer every question fair and square without hiding behind some "official" or "unofficial" curtain.

A school superintendent for any public or high school in our larger cities should also speak and write at least two living languages, such as English and German, French or Spanish, but particularly German in addition to English, as the German language is spoken by over 100,000,000 people of our globe and its commercial value is increasing day by day.

A "one-language-man" always is an incompetent judge or critic in any educational pursuit.

Now let more thinking American citizens, and particularly the Social-Democrats of Milwaukee, study the educational department of our school system and help to make it a valuable, practical and logical fortress for future generations.

It was absolutely wrong and unpatriotic to send for a superintendent to Omaha. We have "many" fine and competent men here in Milwaukee who are able to put Mr. Pearce into their vestpocket with all his smoothness and diplomacy.

At present the book question is a topic of discussion, and, though changes in books are at times necessary, it is also of the utmost importance that if such changes are now required, the aim in view should be to bring great gains and "practical" improvements to our children and their teachers. This is necessary! But what is wrong and unnecessary would be to work for the interest and profitable business of some greedy book firms.

Taxpayers must keep their eyes open, and they should force all incompetent members of our school board out of their affairs and keep only such high-minded men in service as can and will act for the benefit of the public and our children without injecting poisonous politics into the school management.

F. A. Kraft, M. D. Milwaukee.

**ALWAYS DEMAND Union Labeled Bread**

**LIST OF UNION BAKERIES**  
Berger, H. .... 3001 Wright St.  
Bischoff, John ..... 10th and Vliet St.  
Bischoff, Joseph, 13th and Sherman St.  
Ertle, G. .... 514 14th St.  
Fleischer, Alvin ..... 922 5th St.  
Gehring, Theodore ..... 1013 10th St.  
Guller, George ..... 2725 North Ave.  
Graeven, Louis ..... 367 National Ave.  
Grattenthaler, George ..... 463 12th St.  
Gruender, Max ..... 507 Chestnut St.  
Hach, Caspar ..... 927 Kinnickinnick Ave.  
Hach, O. E. .... 372 Lincoln Ave.  
Hennings, Robt. .... 2603 Lisbon Ave.  
Hertzberg, Ed. .... 2812 Lisbon Ave.  
Hunger, J. M. .... 558 Greenfield Ave.  
Holl, Albert ..... 607 State St.  
Kaufer, David ..... 760 Forest Home Ave.  
Kinn, George ..... 672 Third St.  
Lemberger, Joe ..... 980 10th St.  
Lindner, Paul ..... 2103 Cherry St.  
Luebenberg, Wm. .... 85 Pearl St.  
Mauer, L. .... 86 Maple St.  
Meyer, Chas. .... 1630 Galena St.  
Oswald, William ..... 1201 Chestnut St.  
Ott, Martin ..... 1207 Cherry St.  
Wm. Radtke ..... 1124 Lincoln Ave.  
Scheidt, Ernest ..... 506 6th Ave.  
Schink, Fred ..... 291 25th St.  
Sichling, Fred ..... 241 4th St.  
Skrbek, Aug. .... 735 12th Ave.  
Smolenski, Louis ..... 1402 Wright St.  
Tredell, George ..... 1429 9th St.  
Weingart, Fred ..... 1149 11th St.  
Weiser, Julius ..... 617 3d St.  
Wilde, A. .... 776 15th St.  
Baumgartner, Adolph ..... Hartford, Wis.

## Union Barber Shops

UP-TO-DATE.



The following is a list of Union Barber Shops—See that your shop is on the list, or look up another.

West Side.

Austermann, A. 559 3rd St. c. Walp. Bartlein, Henry 48th and State. Beisner, J. C. 672 7th St.

Benz, George, 1175 11th St. Betzhold Chas., 488 11th St. Breitwisch, F. C., 1167 21st St. Breutzmann, Ben., 2421 Walnut. Brunzel, J., 724 Third St.

Dettmann, Albert, 11th and Chestnut. Dickstein, J. S., 448 11th St. Elbert J., 2022 Clybourn St.

Engel, Max, 1920 Cherry St. Fahry, J., 73 13th St. Felscher, J. P., 1422 Walnut St.

Frantz, Chas., 328 Chestnut. Franzen, A., 24th and Galena Sts. Frey, Adam, 1330 Cherry.

Hammer, E. C., 141 North av. Hanschke, Albert, 2452 North av. Hayden, J., 279 27th St.

Hilse, Chas., 503 Chestnut St. Holzappel, G., 391 3rd St. Holzhauser, Peter, 1031 Winnebago.

Hoehner, L. A. Union Depot Barber Shop. Huber, Hans, 470 11th St.

Jansen, Otto, 419 Chestnut St. Kammlies, A. G., 273 4th St. Kastner, Louis, 2627 Walnut.

Kaufmann, Adam, 609 Chestnut. Klingler, D., 1920 Chambers St. Lange & Wells, 281 Third St.

Mundi, H. C., 168 Lloyd St. O'Haire, Geo. J., 501 12th St. Petri, Richard, 2731 Sycamore St.

Petrsk, J., 214 35th St. Pressing, G., 343 Third St. Reiple, Val, 1531 Cherry St.

Rietz, A. E., 1329 State. Rudel, W., Fortieth and Grand Av. Schirer, Herman, 1203 Chestnut.

Schmidt, John, 1308 Cherry. Schoenecker, F., 1726 Walnut. Schoenecker, J. C., 1215 Vliet.

Sery, J., 2816 Clybourn St. Sprink, J., 1441 Fond du Lac Ave. Sprung, G., 627 Grand Av.

Uhrich, George, 2006 Lisbon av. Wilhelm, J. C., 443 3rd St. Wengart, R. T., 1510 North av.

Weissort, Frank, 2131 State St. Wintzberg, R., 1510 North Ave. Wittenberg, F., 525 Grand av.

Wolf, W., 1021 27th St. Zeidler, M. W., 80 10th St.

East Side.

Borghoe, A., 637 1/2 E. Water st. Curtis, R. A., 205 Wisconsin st.

U'Amico, Antonio, 379 Milwaukee st. Grosse, F., 573 East Water st.

Gossman, J., Blatz Hotel. Heilmann, Chas. P., 86 Masor st.

Klett, Edward, 669 Market. Kozminski, Frank, 84 Franklin st.

Kort, D., 384 Brady st. Roganowski, M. W., 163 Michigan st.

Schmidt, B., 683 Market st. Schmidt, C., 383 Brady st.

Trieb, Emil, St. Charles Hotel. Wendorf, W. E., 851 Racine st., corner Brady.

South Side.

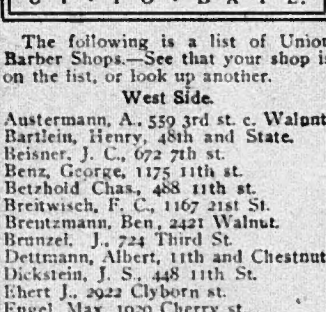
Agent, P., 116 Clinton st. Bauer, A., 424 National av.

Boos, Geo., 201 Grove. Brockmann, H., 504 11th av.

Canway & Cale, S. Y. M. C. A. Bldg. Davey, W., 514 National av.

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Petri, Richard, 2731 Sycamore st. Petrsk, J., 214 35th St. Pressing, G., 343 Third St.

Reiple, Val, 1531 Cherry St. Rietz, A. E., 1329 State. Rudel, W., Fortieth and Grand Av.

Schirer, Herman, 1203 Chest







## Bass Season Opens June 10 NEXT WEDNESDAY

Are you prepared for the opening?  
Better look over your tackle box.  
You will find missing many items  
which can be replaced by

**JOHN MEUNIER GUN CO.**

272 WEST WATER ST.

## Wisconsin State Organization Department

CARL D. THOMPSON, 344 Sixth Street, Milwaukee, Wis., state organizer; to whom news and other matters for this department should be sent.

### BROWN'S LECTURES.

Comrade Brown's lecture at Ethical hall at Milwaukee on the evening of Tuesday, June 2, was a splendid success.

The hall was full, and the comrades enthusiastic.

Comrade Brown's subject was "The Ethical and Spiritual Purpose of Socialism," dealing with the economic and political aspects of the movement, and showing that these were the necessary basis for any higher development. Comrade Brown made an appeal for Socialism on the ground that the higher moral and spiritual developments were impossible for the mass of the people, just because the necessary economic basis was not provided for them.

The open date of June 11th has been taken by the Merrillan comrades and Comrade Brown will speak there that night. This will be the first lecture on Socialism at Merrillan, and we anticipate for good results. The dates after the state convention are spoken for at the following points: Sheboygan Falls, Manitowoc, Marinette, Menominee, Mich., Rhinelander, Wausau, Washburn, Bennett and Colfax. Dates are not fixed for all of these, as the list is not complete.

### NOMINATIONS.

Everybody sit up and take notice. All nomination papers must be filed with the proper officer thirty days before the primary election, which will be held on the first day of September.

This means that Congressional nomination papers must be filed with the secretary of state at Madison before August 1.

Nomination papers for the state senators and for assemblymen elected from more than one county must be filed with the secretary of state at Madison before August 1.

Members-at-large and local in the various districts are asked to send their nominations to the Organization Department, 344 Sixth Street, Milwaukee, Wis., at once, so that the referendum can be conducted in each district promptly.

Organizer Jacobs will take charge of the details of the first congressional district. Organizer Sandburg will help attend to details in the 6th, 8th and 9th districts. The second congressional district names the comrades Fix and Leiserson of Madison and Hammond of Wisconsin as nominees. In the third congressional district Comrade A. W. Bray of Ontario, J. E. Cray of Prairie du Chien, and Dr. Ketterer of Montfort, have been nominated. In the sixth district Comrades E. D. Dens of Sheboygan, and Edw. C. Damrow of Fond du Lac have been nominated. In the seventh district Comrade G. H. Horrell of Humboldt, and Joseph Paul of Eau Claire, and Wm. Gray of Warrens have been nominated. In the eighth district Manitowoc local has nominated Comrade Martin Georgenson, and in the 11th district Comrade Gaudier of Ashland; and in the eleventh district Comrades Dr. Lemmer of Spooner, and H. M. Parks of Superior have been nominated.

Locals and members-at-large can endorse these or other names as they see fit.

But whatever you do, do it quickly. There is not much time, and we must hurry.

For the twentieth state senatorial district Sheboygan Falls, No. 2 has nominated Comrade O. A. Damrow.

Be sure and write at once for any information you need in regard to the making of nominations, or filing the nomination papers, etc.

Address all questions of this kind to Organization Department.

### ALHAMBRA

Jacob P. Adler, the renowned Yiddish tragedian, will be the attraction at the Alhambra theater Monday and Tuesday evenings, supported by the Garden Theater Company of New York. Monday evening he will present Jacob Gordon's powerful play, written expressly for him, "The Martyr," and Tuesday evening Shakespeare's "The Merchant of Venice," with Mr. Adler in the role of Shylock.



At Pabst Park.

## Southern Wisconsin District Paragraphs

NOTE—Address all matters in reference to this department to the organizer: W. A. JACOBS, Racine, Wis.

**BELOIT.** The district organizer visited Beloit last Sunday and perfected the organization, started there a short while ago. Sixteen names were gathered in and a number of comrades say that as many more will be on the list by next Sunday. Trade conditions are such in Beloit that those workingmen who have been only "voting" for Socialism are now "working" for it, and we predict that the Citizens' Alliance of that place will receive a shock next November. "You can fool a part of the people all the time and all the people a part of the time, but you can't fool all the people all the time."

**KENOSHA.** The comrades in Kenosha have the faculty of acting on the spur of the moment, as was shown in the case of the arrangements made to have Comrade Brown deliver his first lecture under the auspices of the state organization at that place.

Comrade Brown "made good," as did the Kenosha comrades. If lack of space did not prevent we would like to quote from Comrade Brown's lecture, but as it is, we suggest that the locals engage him and get his words direct.

The Scandinavian Branch at Kenosha will hold a picnic at Peterson's Park on Saturday and Sunday, June 6 and 7. Two whole days of entertainment and comradeship. A large number of visitors from Chicago are expected.

The Finnish branch at Kenosha will hold a picnic at Peterson's Park on Sunday, June 28. With the Scandinavian and Finnish picnics both to be held in the month of June our comrades will have plenty of opportunity to meet each other and get better acquainted, and this should serve to prepare them for a real active time during the coming campaign.

**RACINE.** The comrades are developing action and will put up a good fight this summer. The county convention will be held on June 4, at which time nominations will be made for all places to be filled; and the signatures will be secured in plenty of time for the primaries. Arrangements are also being made to send a large delegation to the state convention.

Immediately after the state convention the district organizer expects to visit the western part of his district and assist in getting county tickets filled, as well as to establish several new organizations.

**MADISON.** The comrades are making arrangements to have a propaganda meeting every Sunday during the campaign, and are now looking for "soap boxes" who want to come their way. Don't all speak at once. The district organizer has promised them one meeting a month so there remains yet three Sundays in each month to be provided for. Any "soap boxes" coming our way will please let us know in advance.

## AT THE THEATERS.



At Pabst Theater.

### BIJOU

With a plot that never loses its grip on the audience, "On the Bridge at Midnight," which won its way among the most successful American plays, and its coming to this city next week will arouse unusual interest. The completeness and excellence of the scenic equipment has been steadily maintained.



Plenty of humor makes a most entertaining drama, and the bridge scene is always immediately recognized as a masterpiece of stage ingenuity. There will be matinees Wednesday and Saturday.

### MAJESTIC.

At the Majestic next week Flo Irwin, supported by the old timer Jacques Kruger and a capable

company, will present George Ade's satirical sketch "Mrs. Peckham's Carouse." This was Mr. Ade's first attempt at vaudeville sketch writing, and it has been pronounced one of his cleverest productions. Miss Irwin's work as Mrs. Peckham has made one of the big vaudeville hits.

Baptiste and Franconi, Parisian equilibrists; Mike Bernard and Blossom Seeley, who play piano and sing; Ida O'Day, "the merry musical maid"; Murray K. Hill, the old time minstrel man; and the original Bootblack Quartette, together with the Kinodrome, complete a fine bill.

### PABST.

"The Mummy and the Hummingbird," the English Stock Company's offering for next week, is quite on a par with the high class of plays that have been presented by the company right along. It was done by John Drew with great success and this will be the first time in stock.

The "mummy" is a scientist so wrapped up in his studies that he neglects his wife. Another man comes into her life—an Italian nobleman. He is the "hummingbird." There will be the usual matinees on Thursday and Saturday.

### WONDERLAND.

Crowds fill Wonderland every pleasant afternoon and evening. The big amusement park has lost

### SHUN GOOD COMPANY!

The line must be drawn somewhere.

Democratic dignity must be preserved.

It is for that reason that a leader of the administration forces in the council took a new alderman to task for associating socially with Socialists.

The new alderman was told that the Socialist members are all good fellows, all right, but it does not look well for a Democrat to be seen with them in public on terms of social equality. He was advised to cut it out.

Incidentally he was assured that the Democrats could gain nothing by cultivating the friendship of the Socialists.

And so ended the first lesson. —Daily Paper.

## Capitalist High-jinks in Manitowoc!

Manitowoc, Wis., June 4.—Things are doing here. The maligned old parties are running things with a high hand. Evidently all respect for law and decency has been cast to the four winds in the carnival incident to the collection of the spoils of office.

On Monday night the city council, or rather the old party majority of it, froze the three Socialists out of the board of review, violating the state law and the city charter provision in the selection of that body. Heretofore it has been the unbroken custom to place the senior alderman from each ward on the board. The state law says that the board of review shall be named by ordinance of the council. The ordinance in the city charter provides for the election of one alderman from each ward by the aldermen from such wards, or in case of their failure to agree, by the selection of the mayor. This year law and precedent were thrown to the winds and the board was elected by ballot of the whole council so that in the three wards where one of the aldermen is a Socialist, the other might be elected by the whole board in secret ballot.

The *Daily Tribune* has brought the illegality of the procedure to the attention of the people, and an effort will be made to have the board elected properly.

At the same meeting the city printing contract was divided between the two corporation papers, although the *Daily Tribune* (Socialist) was the lowest bidder by five cents a folio. The action was the most high-handed and flagrant that has been witnessed for some time.

Tonight the Manitowoc Branches will nominate an assembly candidate. From present indications former Mayor Henry Stolze, Jr., will be the nominee, and the fight in this district will be centered on his election.

On Tuesday the county conference for the naming of a county ticket will be held in this city.

The continued highhanded methods of the old party gang is arousing the people, and the campaign here this year will be something more than ordinary.

How would you like to win first prize selling tickets?

none of its attractiveness. The Battle Royal, the Palace of Illusions and the Pilgrim's progress are particularly attractive, at least one half of those who enter the park visiting all three of them. The older amusement devices such as the chutes, the scenic railway, carousel and circle swing are well patronized and the concerts by Brunkhorst's band attract well pleased crowds to the vicinity of the band stand. Ladies and children are admitted free every afternoon except Saturdays, Sundays and holidays and the grounds afford an ideal spot for picnics or for dinner parties.

### PABST PARK.

There will be something interesting at Pabst Park on every minute tomorrow. The picnic season will be inaugurated by the Baln Frei Turner Verein holding its annual outing at the park tomorrow. Two long special programs have been arranged, one of turning events for the afternoon, and a torchlight drill and other features for the evening.

An almost completely new program will be presented in the Wild West show arena. The Circle D Company presents scenes pertaining to western life absolutely, but their repertoire is so varied that no two weeks will see the same acts being shown.

### EMPIRE THEATER.

At the Empire next week J. H. Davies & Co. present an amusing comedy sketch, entitled, "The Ballet Dancer; Bates & Neville have a comedy bicycle act; Fera and Oolits are singers; Chas. Banks is an impersonator of note, and there is Gertrude Allen in her illustrated songs, and the Empirescope.

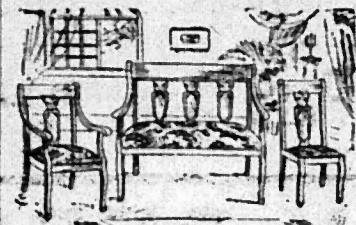
### CRYSTAL.

At the Crystal next week Fred Galetti's trained monkeys will lead. Another interesting feature is the premiere of a local team of musical comedians, Shuett and Lewis, who are said to be good ones. Johnston and Cook in "After the Ball;" Varin and Burr in black face comedy, are other features.

## UNION-MADE UPHOLSTERED FURNITURE

We are the only Furniture Dealers in Milwaukee manufacturing Upholstered Furniture that bears the UNION LABEL—in fact, the only Union Upholstering Shop in the city. This guarantees absolutely the best of workmanship, at lowest possible prices. For Saturday and next week we shall place on sale our Parlor Furniture and Couches at specially reduced prices. Look for the label.

3-Piece  
Suite  
Like Cut  
\$16.00



3-Piece  
Suites from  
\$15.00  
up to  
\$90.00

## RUGS AND CARPETS

Our Selection Is One of the Largest Shown

Rugs—room size.....from \$10.00 up to \$50.00  
Ingrain Carpet.....from 15c up to \$1.00  
Brussels Carpet.....from 75c up to \$1.50  
Ingrain Rugs, size 9x12.....from \$4.50 up

## GEO. I. PRASSER & SONS

NATIONAL AVENUE, COR. FOURTH

## A New Jury Commissioner!

The judges are to be congratulated on the appointment of Charles V. Schmidt as the new jury commissioner. A more suitable appointment could not well be made, and it will tend to reestablish the local jury system in the favor of the people generally. The juries that eventuated from the old commission were a disgrace to the courts and a disgrace to the city. By means of them many a grafter and political scamp escaped deserved terms in prison.

The jury commission, consisting of three men, was supposed to be non-partisan, but it was in fact, bipartisan. The three positions were divided between the two capitalist parties. The working class element was unrepresented. The new appointment gives this vast element in the community representation at last—and it will break into a situation out which has come some very graft looking jurors to sit in important cases, in the recent past.

Comrade Schmidt, was the Social-Democratic candidate for comptroller at the recent city election. He is bookkeeper for the big Ziegler candy manufactory.

## Summer Shoes and Oxfords

ALL THE LATEST STYLES

Blacks, Patent Leathers and Tans



THE CELEBRATED

PACKARD UNION-MADE SHOES

FOR SALE BY

**GEO. A. SCHICK**

Corner Grand Avenue

and Third Street

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

### NEWEST SPRING

HATS

BEST UNION MAKES

Always an entirely new and complete line.

FURNISHINGS

Always an entirely new and complete line.

ED. ERICKSON

465 ELEVENTH AVE. 465

H. F. STEINERT

DRUGGIST

Prescriptions Carefully Compounded

1112..TEUTONIA AVENUE..1112

SCHUCK & SCHIMINSKY

1043 TEUTONIA AVE.

NEAR CENTER STREET

Reliable CLOTHING, Hats, Caps and

Furnishings for Men and Boys

We have the latest styles and sell at the lowest prices. Give us a trial—that is all we ask of you.

## CARBORUNDUM SHARPENING STONES

Have you seen our display? If not, it certainly will pay you to call and inspect them.

Carborundum is the hardest and sharpest cutting material, and it excels all others because it cuts faster, finishes the work better and lasts longer.

### Sharpening Stones for All Purposes

Razor Hones, Combination Stones, Ax Stones, Scythe Stones, Knife Sharpeners, etc. Prices range from 15c upward.

You will find a full line at the Lavies Store. Call and inspect them, try them and prove for yourself that they are the best. Every stone guaranteed.

**P. J. LAVIES & CO.**

"The Old Hardware Corner"

THIRD AND NATIONAL AVENUES

## SCREEN DOORS

Keep out the flies and mosquitos—they are unwelcome guests. Protect yourself by putting Screen Doors on your house. We have them from \$1.00 and up to \$2.00. Special sizes made to order

Lawn Mowers \$2.50 to \$7

Garden Hose, 4c to 15c per foot.

**F. J. BENNING**

HARDWARE

701 MUSKEGO AVENUE 701

Phone 50, 798 Milwaukee, Wis.



At Wonderland.



# Town Topics by the Town Crier

Dave dropped his bluster when he came before the council committee and had to face citizens of the charter convention.

Having failed to spread disaster in the midst of the charter convention delegates, Dave will now turn his hand to other evil schemes. He is a good deal like Sherbie, only different.

Those water department men who liquored up to get the courage to face the mayor with a grievance seemed to have forgotten that the campaign was over. "For he's a jolly good fellow—"

Whom the gods would destroy they first make mad. The outbursts of Everett True Rose and Everett True Beggs toward clean government and the Social-Democrats the past week, remind us of this old saying.

There were amusing yet disgusting scenes in the common council last Monday. The play to take the aldermanic librarian job out of civil service was on, but the freak aldermen-at-large aggregation couldn't keep in step and had to be prodded to carry out their parts. The chief prodders were the mayor's private secretary, Kennedy, and Ald. Koerner. At one time Koerner had to rush over to Countess Heinie Adler and almost pry him out of his seat to make the fatal motion. Adler arose en masse and tried to make the motion, but his fingers were all thumbs. Pres. Corcoran pretended to be a mind-reader and came to the rescue. "You mean, alderman, that the position of librarian is to be filled by the mayor and not subject to civil service examination, is that your motion, alderman?" "Uh-ha," said Adler, letting his bulk down to his chair again. The motion was put, the faithful all voted, and the disgraceful work was accomplished.

The HERALD spoke last week of an "eminent peril." We are still looking with a shotgun for the man responsible for such a twist of the types.

The difficulty about getting copies of the city charter for the use of the charter convention could be easily solved by the city if the will was there. The far-fetched technicality about the city not having the right to turn city property over to such a convention could be met as was met the similar case of the school principals. In that case the city furnished the principals

## PABST ENGLISH Stock Co.

ALL Milwaukee Sars IT'S GREAT!  
WEEK OF JUNE 8—BEGINNING MONDAY NIGHT

JOHN BREW'S GREAT PLAY

## The Mummy AND THE Hummingbird

By Special Arrangement with Sir Charles Wyndham.  
An Attraction Extraordinary!  
First Time in Stock!

PRICES: 15c, 25c, 35c, 50c  
Matinee Thursday and Saturday.

## MAJESTIC THEATER

Week Commencing Monday Afternoon  
FLO IRWIN & CO.  
In "Mrs. Peckham's Carouse."

SIX HARRAN BEN ALI'S  
12—TOOZOONIN ARABS—12  
BAPTISTE and FRANCONI  
EUROPEAN GROTESQUES

BERNARD and SEGLEY  
Piano Players and Singers

IDA O'DAY  
The Merry Musical Maid.

MURRAY K. HILL  
Great Monologist and Parody Singer.

THE ORIGINAL BOOTHBLACK QUARTET

THE KINODROME

PRICES—MATINEE DAILY  
Mats. 10 to 50c. Box and Loge Seats 75c to 1.00. Box and Loge Seats 1.50.

## ALHAMBRA 2 NIGHTS ONLY

Monday and Tuesday Evenings  
JACOB P. ADLER  
Renowned Yiddish Tragedian, now

GARDEN THEATER CO. of NEW YORK  
Mon. Jacob Gordon's Powerful Play  
"THE MARTYR"

Tuesday, Shakespeare's Always Popular  
THE MERCHANT OF VENICE  
MR. ADLER as SHYLOCK.  
Prices—50c to \$1.00 Boxes \$1.50

## New 50c Ribbons

Only 19c Yard

Assorted Ribbons, from 3 to 6 inches wide, including Dresdens, Persians, Plaids, and plain colored Taffetas, all new shades.

## Wash Goods, White Goods

Tomorrow—June 8th—will be Our Second Great June Sale, and we have prepared to make it another event of intense interest. Nothing that we can say here, however, can interest you as keenly as the quality of the merchandise and the values that you expect us to give. You won't be disappointed—rest assured of that.

New assorted 8c Dress Lawns, dotted and figured, light and dark grounds. 4c  
Dress Gingham, the popular 12 1/2c and 15c brands, including Toile du Nord, A. E. C. and others, per yard. 8c  
Exclusive patterns of "Our Own" Batiste in all shades, also "Our Own" Dotted Swisses—embroidered dots that won't pull out—and linen-finished Chambray in plain shades, checks or stripes, 20c and 25c fabrics, choice. 15c  
Very sheer 12 1/2c quality Batiste—white or black ground—figured, dotted or floral patterns, on Monday. 7c  
Colored Auto Cloth, 36 inches wide, for suits or skirts, also white ground 36 in. Percalés with black figures, dots, etc. 10c  
Linen-finished plain White Suiting—same as auto cloth, 12 1/2c quality, 34 inches wide, Monday. 8c  
Mercerized imported White Swisses, embroidered figures, 30c qualities. 25c  
High-grade imported White Swisses, with embroidered figures, dots, checks and stripes, values up to 75c, priced. 49c

# ANNUAL JUNE UNDERMUSLIN SALE!

No Such Undermuslin Values as These Anywhere Else

It's of the sort of Undermuslins you want, at the right prices, too. Monday a new and fresh supply is ready for your choosing. The soft, sheer materials; the careful workmanship; the full, ample cut, and the surprisingly low prices—these are the things that you rightly expect, and these are the features that will make this June sale a gratifying success.

## 75c Night Gowns 48c Each

Women's bleached muslin Night Gowns—with low neck, short sleeves and lace inserting; also with high neck and embroidery trimming. 48c

## 1.25 Underskirts 75c Each

Women's fancy bleached muslin Underskirts, trimmed with lace inserting, wide flounce. 75c

## Fine Muslin Drawers 25c

Women's bleached muslin Drawers, assorted open and closed styles, including 30c and 45c values, at. 25c

## New Night Gowns at 1.25

Women's fine muslin Night Gowns, with short sleeves and deep embroidery yokes, 1.25 priced.

## Elegant Corset Covers 98c

Exceptional 1.50 values, trimmed with lace and embroidery, all sizes, at. 98c

## Something Extra Fine in

## Night Gowns at 3.00

Women's extra fine muslin Night Gowns—low neck, short sleeves, embroidery yoke trimmed with lace, 4.00 values. 3.00



## 1.50 Underskirts at 98c

Women's fine muslin Underskirts, with wide flounce, lace inserting trimming, Monday. 98c

## Muslin Drawers at 59c

Women's French muslin Drawers, open style only, trimmed with lace and embroidery. 59c

## Fine Corset Covers at 48c

A good, high-priced Corset Cover at a low price. Trimmed with embroidery and lace, any size. 48c

## New Underskirts at 2.25

Women's fine muslin Underskirts with embroidery inserting and embroidery ruffle, 3.00 values. 2.25

## New Underskirts at 2.98

Bleached muslin, with four rows of lace inserting, and wide lace flounce, priced on Monday. 2.98

## 6.00 Underskirts at 4.25

Extra fine quality muslin, with wide lace inserting and full lace flounce, in all sizes, at. 4.25

## New 75c Ribbons

Only 25c Yard

Including New Dresden Ribbons with Moire Edge, striped Moire, Plaids, Dresdens, Persians; striped and large checked.

## New Summer Dresses

WASHABLE SUITS AND DRESS SKIRTS

Not left-overs or stock accumulations, but the newest creations in the choicest materials; faultless in workmanship, design and finish.

Children's Dresses—plaids and stripes—yoke effect, trimmed with white linen and fancy braid, only. 50c  
Women's Washable Linen Suits in all colors, semi-fitted coat with button trimming, gored skirt with straps. 6.50  
Women's white and tan Linen Suits, fitted or semi-fitted coats with cutaway front, gored skirt with two folds. 8.00  
Women's Linen Dress Skirts—tan and Copenhagen blue—gored or plaited with folds and covered buttons. 1.75  
Women's white Linen Dress Skirts, side plaits and narrow gores, with or without folds, Monday. 1.50  
Women's white Lawn Dresses, Princess style, trimmed with lace and inserting, full skirt with tucks. 6.00  
Women's Shirtdress Suits—striped and plain colors—tucked waist with Gibson shoulders. 4.50  
Children's white Lawn Dresses, large sailor collar trimmed with lace and inserting, full skirt. 1.25  
Children's white Lawn and Dotted Mull Dresses, trimmed with large collar, lace and inserting, plain and fancy lace trimming, sizes 6 to 14 years. 1.98  
Children's striped figured Lawn Dresses, trimmed with embroidery, full skirt with fold, sizes 8 to 14 years. 3.50

WE GIVE 2 1/2 PER CENT TRADING STAMPS WITH EACH 10c PURCHASE

"Sperry" Gold Merchandise Stamps or "S. & H." Green Premium Stamps—the Best Stamp of Either Kind

## Sheet Music

9c

The most popular hits, including Stone's Barn Dance School Days Smarty Fan, St. Rose Pickles and Peppers Flower Girl Sweet Potatoes Fine and Dandy Because I'm Married Now Golden Lilies Honey Boy.

Stalborn Cinderella Music at special prices.

Brussels Carpets—borders and stairs to match—priced at this sale, per yard. 65c  
The best Brussels Carpets in new Persian and oriental patterns, per yard. 95c  
Wilton Velvet Carpets, all new patterns, with borders to match, per yard. 98c  
Strictly All-Wool Ingrain Carpets, per yard. 69c  
Best 40c quality home-made Rag Carpets at. 30c  
9x12-ft. Brussels Rugs, medallion or floral. 11.50  
Body Brussels Rugs, 9x12, oriental and medallion. 22.50  
New patterns of Seamless Wilton Velvet Rugs, the sort worth having in the home, for Monday at. 19.50  
New Velvet Room Rugs, one seam, only. 15.00

## Carpets, Rugs, Lace Curtains

in a Wonderful Low-Price Sale on Monday

Everything Priced Low Enough to Insure Fast Selling



## BRUSSELS NET CURTAINS IN A SHARP REDUCTION SALE ON MONDAY

5.00 values. 3.19 pair  
6.00 values. 3.98 pair  
7.00 values. 5.29 pair  
8.00 values. 6.48 pair  
11.00 values. 8.95 pair  
14.00 values. 10.48 pair  
Linoleum, newest tile and in-laid effects, square yard. 55c  
Bissel's Improved Carpet Sweepers. 2.50



About 1,000 single Lace Curtains—that would sell at 5.00 to 7.00 if sold by the pair—each. 2.9c  
Assorted new 1.50 white Nottingham Lace Curtains, Monday's price, pair. 95c  
Very fine Arabian Soutache Curtains, neat parlor patterns, per pair. 3.50  
Many choice patterns of new Two-Toned Curtains, values up to 3.50 per pair, on Monday. 2.48  
Also many choice numbers of new Cluny Curtains, per pair on Monday. 3.75  
Best Old Color Window Shades, 6 feet long. 39c  
30x60-in. Heavy Straw Matting Rugs, at. 59c

## Art Dept.

These few bargains illustrate the opportunities to be found here:

Cretaine Pillow Tops, including back, ready for use. 2.00  
18x36 Rattenberg Scarfs, each. 59c  
New 6-in. Ten-ceriff Doylies. 3c  
Assorted 12-in. Cluny Doylies, Monday day at. 49c  
New Lithographed Pillow Tops, each. 19c  
Potter's Skein Embroidery Silk, all shades, skein. 3c  
18-in. Drawn Work Doylies, each, stitched, at. 10c

10c TORCHON LACES 3c English Torchon Laces, with insertings to match.	18-in. EMBROIDERIES 29c For Corset Covers, including values up to 75c.	NEW 12 1/2c LACE 3c German Val. Laces, with insertings to match.	15c HANDKERCHIEFS 5c Women's lace trimmed, plain linen, etc., Handkerchiefs.	WOMEN'S GLOVES 35c Elbow-length Lisle Gloves, black or white.	75c LISLE GLOVES 59c For women, elbow length, black and gray.	CHILDREN'S HOSE 24c Fine ribbed 10c Black Cotton Hose, all sizes.
INFANTS' HOSE 8c PAIR Fine ribbed, black and colored, 12 1/2c values.	LISLE LACE HOSE 15c For children, pink and sky blue, 25c values.	WOMEN'S HOSE at 12 1/2c Black cotton, colored embroidery or lace patterns.	WE SELL ALL THE LEADING POPULAR-PRICED MAGAZINES	WOMEN'S VESTS 10c Sleeveless or short sleeves, low neck, sizes 4, 5 and 6.	WOMEN'S VESTS 15c Shaped Vests, sleeveless, with low neck.	CHILDREN'S VESTS 10c Low neck, sleeveless or short sleeves, sizes 1 to 6.

## Beds and Bedding in a Sharp Reduction Sale

Positively presenting the lowest prices that have ever been quoted on merchandise of a reliable character.

Open Bed Rolls made to your order, any size, at. 1.25  
Fine soft-fleeced Summer Bed Blankets, white or silver gray, per pair. 1.45  
Sanitary Cotton Felt Mattresses, filled with 45 pounds of fine white fluffy felted cotton, covered with good quality ticking, selling elsewhere at 8.50, our special price at Monday's sale is. 6.23

## MILWAUKEE'S RELIABLE DEPARTMENT STORE

Hugo & Bauch  
COR. THIRD ST. AND NORTH AVE.

## Wantable Dress Goods and Silks

This is the season of the year that we clear the shelves—former cost or selling price not considered.

Shadow-striped Batistes and French Serges in black and staple shades, all-wool fabrics, worth 65c per yard. 39c  
Monday. 39c  
100 Dress Goods, including Storm Serges, hair-line striped Panamas, Brillantes, etc., in black, blue and brown. 49c  
Figured 75c white Japanese Silks, 24 inches wide. 48c  
On Monday. 48c  
Chiffon-finished 34-in. Black Taffeta Silk, 1.00 quality. 69c  
for dress purposes. 69c  
Soft-finished 36-in. Cream Satins only. 98c  
75c Black Taffeta Silk for Underskirts at. 48c

with copies of the charter, but with the technical string attached to the effect that in case the city ever needed the books they should be returned.

The Sentinel states that "The comptroller was given until Saturday to ascertain whether the \$5,000 suggested by Gen. Winkler can be appropriated, but it can be stated on good authority that his decision will be against the proposition."

Of course! What's a machine comptroller for, if not for just such exigencies?

It is claimed that the chief of police has up his sleeve a big black-list upon which the saloonkeepers who have been making money out of the shame of woman have been placed first of all. It is even claimed that the bedhouse "hotels" round the Auditorium site—Gleason's, Bider's and the rest too numerous to mention, will have to go. We

shall see what we shall see. Were this sort of a reform to come true the gay fellows round town who spend most of their time seducing girl clerks will have their facilities for business rudely disturbed. If it comes true!

"I have lived in Minneapolis, Denver, Grand Rapids, Mich., and Chicago," says Mr. Beggs, in handing out his population "jolly" to the long-suffering Milwaukee people. Now if it is a proper question we should like to ask Mr. Beggs whether he also dodged his taxes in those towns, as he tried to do in his beloved Milwaukee?

Of course Dave can now make free use of swear words with two such holy men as Rabbi Caro and the "Rev." Barr to guard him from evil consequences.

Mr. Beggs, of neither Milwaukee, St. Louis or New York, says Milwaukee will have a million people by 1928, but he doesn't say how many he will try to send to the warm place. But Mr. Beggs himself may not last that long at the hands of our patient populace.

ple by 1928, but he doesn't say how many he will try to send to the warm place. But Mr. Beggs himself may not last that long at the hands of our patient populace.

## BIJOU

Beginning Sunday Matinee, 2:30  
Matinee Wednesday and Saturday

A Romantic Story of the Mysterious Side of Chicago Life

## On the Bridge

at Midnight!

Vivid Dramatic Situations.  
A Touching Love Story.  
Spectacular Scene Effects.

SEE THE GREAT JACKRABBIT BRIDGE  
Just Like Grand Ave. Record!

Week Beg. Sun. Mat. June 14  
Big Screen Sensation

THE DENVER EXPRESS  
A Passenger Train Two Hundred Feet Long.

BEGG'S LOSSES HIS HEAD!  
"The Social-Democrats be damned. To hell with them."

This was the reply of John I. Beggs to Ald. Strehlow, after the council railroad committee had adjourned Tuesday afternoon and the Socialist spoke about binding the company to run the Twelfth-street dinky until the new lines were in operation.

Mr. Beggs thought his word that he would run the dinky was sufficient and that a provision to that effect need not be placed in the franchise. Ald. Strehlow said he had known occasions when Mr. Beggs did not keep his word as to street car service, mentioning the outer end of the North-avenue line.—Daily Paper.

An illuminating instance of the capitalistic passion for "speeding up" the worker comes from the Pfister & Vogel tannery just now. To the uninitiated it may be explained that "speeding up" refers to a practice on the part of manufacturers of putting their men on piece work and setting the number of pieces to be turned out to make a day's work. By taking the most rapid, breathless worker, a high rate is set so as to speed up the others to the limit of their physical endurance, holding over them at the same time a penalty for failure to make the required number of

pieces within the day. As it works out in practice it is a most inhuman arrangement and not only exploits the workers to the last notch, but in time breaks them down physically.

The speeding up at the Pfister & Vogel tannery was begun upon the splitters. The sixty men were required to turn out 120 hides each a day or be docked ten per cent on their wages. The men rebelled and finally went out on strike in the interests of themselves and their families.

The answer of Pfister & Vogel was to install three newly invented splitting machines, which require eighteen men and turn out 3,750 hides a day. The eighteen men who took the jobs under these circumstances—men willing to help in the crushing of their fellow striking for a just cause—are said to have come from the non-union Christensen machine shop.

The machines do not do quite as

good work as hand workers, but it is said that the company will put in two more shortly.

## EMPIRE THEATER

387-389-401 MITCHELL STREET  
HIGH CLASS VAUDEVILLE  
J. H. DAVIS & CO.  
Fern & Oolita | Bates & Neville  
Chas. Banks | Gert. Allen  
EMPIRESCOPE

## CRYSTAL

WEEK OF JUNE 8  
Fred Galetti's  
TRAINED MONKEYS  
ADMISSION 10c Reserved Seats 20c

## PABST PARK

DANN FREI TURNERS  
PICNIC TOMORROW  
2 SPECIAL PROGRAMS

RANCH WILD WEST SHOW  
NEW ACTS, NEW HORSES, NEW STREETS

BIRD CONCERTS  
WAYS and CIRCLE-D RANCH COWBOY BAN

DANCING Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday EVENINGS

The Only Amusement Resort Within the City Limits

ADMISSION 10c

CHILDREN UNDER TEN YEARS OLD FREE IF ACCOMPANIED BY THEIR PARENTS